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THE CENTURY.



A prominent newspaper has lately said of THE CENTURY that "it is doing more than any other private agency of to-day to teach the American people the true meaning of the words Nation and Democracy. It is a great magazine, and it is doing a great work." Its average edition is now nearly 250,000, many issues needing fully that number to supply the demand.

The November Number,

is the first issue of the new volume. One of the great features of THE CENTURY for the past year (and one which has added thousands of readers) has been "Abraham Lincoln: A History," by his private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, a work upon which they have been engaged nearly twenty years. The events of Mr. Lincoln's early life having been narrated,—his political conflicts, etc., the writers now enter upon a more important and personal part of their narrative, and begin

"Lincoln in the War."

The November CENTURY contains "The President-elect at Springfield," with new material of rare interest, including unpublished letters from and to General Scott, W. H. Seward, Horace Greeley, and Thurlow Weed.

After the "War Series" and the Lincoln History, the most important enterprise ever undertaken by THE CENTURY is the forthcoming series of illustrated papers on

Siberia, and the Exile System,

by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from an arduous journey of 15,000 miles through Russia and Siberia, during which, by means of especially favorable letters from Russian officials and a knowledge of the language, he was enabled to visit every important prison in Siberia, and to make the acquaintance of more than three hundred exiled Liberals and "Nihilists." Graphic features of exile life, "hunger strikes," the traffic in names, the "knock alphabet," etc., etc., will be described, and the illustrations, by Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied Mr. Kennan throughout his journey, will add interest to this remarkable series. It will begin with four preliminary papers on the Russian revolutionary movement, the first one of which, "The Last Appeal of the Russian Liberals," is in November. Striking facts are here told for the first time.



SIBERIA.

Fiction by Eggleston and Cable.

Two important stories begin in this November number,—"The Graysons," a story of Illinois, a novel by Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," etc.; and "Au Large," a three-part story of Acadian life, by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc. Both are illustrated. In December will begin

A Three-Part Story by Frank R. Stockton,

entitled "The Dusantes," by the author of "Rudder Grange," "The Hundredth Man," etc., etc. There will be a great variety of short stories by the best authors, throughout the year, many of them illustrated. "A Little Dinner," by W. H. Bishop, is in November.

The Illustrated Features

of the November CENTURY include "The Home and Haunts of Washington," with an interesting frontispiece portrait of Washington never before engraved; "Augustus St. Gaudens,"—a paper descriptive of this distinguished sculptor's work, beautifully illustrated with engravings, including a full-page picture of St. Gaudens's new statue of Lincoln for Chicago; "Sugar-Making in Louisiana," with seventeen striking pictures by Kemble, "College Composites," etc., etc.

Miscellaneous Features

of the year just beginning will include occasional articles bearing upon the subjects treated in the current INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS, illustrated with reproductions of Mr. Edward L. Wilson's interesting photographs; a series of papers on IRELAND, its Ethnology, Customs, Town Life, Literature, and Arts, by Charles DeKay, illustrated by J. W. Alexander; IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENTARY WAR PAPERS, by General Sherman and others; papers by Theodore Roosevelt, author of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," portraying the wild industries and sports of the Far West, illustrated by Frederick Remington; further important papers dealing with the COLONIAL PERIOD, by Dr. Eggleston; Mrs. van Rensselaer's papers on ENGLISH CATHEDRALS, with Mr. Pennell's remarkable illustrations; Dr. Buckley's timely series on DREAMS, PRESENTIMENTS, SPIRITUALISM, etc., together with essays on Religious, Educational, Artistic, and other subjects of the day. THE CENTURY for the coming year will devote more space than usual to MUSICAL SUBJECTS.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XV.—NO. 378.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE English deputation, headed by Sir Lyon Playfair, and including several members of Parliament, representatives of the Peace Society and of the Trades' Unions, visited the President this week to urge the adoption of a Treaty which should provide for the settlement of all disputes between the United States and the United Kingdom by arbitration. They made a number of brief speeches urging the utility and feasibility of the plan, and to these Mr. Cleveland responded at some length, admitting that he never had given the question much thought, but promising to take it into consideration. There is not much to be said about the matter with which the civilized world is not familiar. Everybody, and especially all the greatest military authorities, agree that war is a barbarous anomaly. And even those who regard it as unavoidable in the settlement of international differences in other cases will assent to the proposition that two nations which have so much in common as these should be able to come to an agreement by the aid of arbitration. But it is to be remembered that arbitration not only would prevent recourse to arms, but would make it impossible to use any milder measures to bring an unreasonable neighbor to a sense of what is right and just. Indeed there is no need of a treaty of this kind to keep these two countries from going to war. They are not going to fight over any issue. The only effect of the treaty would be to estop the United States from making an energetic and reasonable use of her power as a strong, wealthy, and vigorous nation to exact what she thinks fair play from Great Britain and her colonies. It is idle to say that the tribunal would do as well for us as for England; we know from past experience that it would not. It would be constituted out of Europeans, probably sovereigns, who would be much more likely to see England's side of the case than ours.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is on his way to the United States. His last hours in England were watched closely, to discover if he would say anything to soften the effect of his preposterous attack upon our American citizens of Irish birth. It was believed that the Tories would warn him that he must "explain," if not retract. But nothing of the sort occurred. The management of the Canadian problem is subordinated by both of the English parties to the questions of home politics. The Liberals openly exult in the hope that Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretion will destroy his prestige by defeating the end of his mission. The Tories accept his outbreak against the Irish as a part of the general campaign in Great Britain against Home Rule, without heeding the effect it may have upon Canadian interests. It is said that Mr. Gladstone takes a higher view, and ardently desires the success of the conference. This we should have expected.

This utter indifference of the present rulers of England to the interests of Canada must be an inspiring spectacle to Canadian loyalists. It is one of scores of instances in which this generation of Canadians have seen their affairs treated as a trifle in comparison with English interests, prejudices, and party squabbles. And even now, Mr. Chamberlain tells them that Commercial Union would destroy their value as an English dependency. It is only for their trade that she cherishes her colonies. The Canadians did not think so when they sent their boatmen to row the British troops up the Nile. The Australians did not think so when they sent their contingent of troops to reinforce England in the same region. But Mr. Chamberlain is nearer to head-quarters, and assures the Canadians that it is so.

MR. SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has been censured for making large deposits of public money with the national banks. He ex-

plains that he did so in accordance with the law, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make such deposits when they are secured by deposits of government bonds of equal amount in the sub-treasuries. He differed from his predecessors only in calling the attention of the banks to the opportunity offered by the law, and urging them to avail themselves of it, as a means of keeping money from accumulating in the Treasury and its sub-treasuries. The money the banks receive on this plan is kept in the channels of commerce, and thus a stringency is averted.

We think the Secretary has acted wisely in this as in his other measures to prevent the accumulation of coin in the Treasury. But why not abolish the sub-treasuries altogether, and deposit the revenues in the banks as fast as they are received, as France, Germany, and nearly all the civilized states do? Why should any moneys be withdrawn from the general circulation by the process of collecting and disbursing revenue? And why require of the banks a degree of security the law does not exact in their dealing with other deposits? It seems to be assumed that the sub-treasuries are a part of the laws of nature. In fact they are a recent and very clumsy device for making a disturbance in the course of general business.

THE argument before the Supreme Court in behalf of the Chicago Anarchists occupied two days, together with the replies on behalf of the State of Illinois. Mr. J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, and General Butler, argued the case for the appellants. The former appeared to plead for the interposition of the national judiciary with the acts of a "sovereign" State, and made the brilliant discovery that the ten first amendments to the Constitution—the "bill of rights" feature of the document, introduced into it by the State Rights party—have the effect of limiting the powers of the States. It is true that with the exception of the first they are so clumsily drawn as to leave them open to this construction; but any one familiar with their history, and their interpretation by the Supreme Court knows that they have no pertinence to the case. General Butler admitted this in his argument, and yet went on to argue as though the Constitution had been violated by the search and seizure of the papers of the condemned men. This limited the counsel for the appellants to the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which forbids any State to deprive any person of "life, liberty, or property" without "due process of law." As the Illinois State-Attorney, Mr. Grinnell, well said, the interpretation which they tried to put upon this expression would enable the appeal of every civil and criminal case which had been decided in the State courts. That any substantial injustice had been done in this trial, he denied on good grounds. The jury was not a class jury; three of its members were working-men. The counsel for the accused had the right to 160 peremptory challenges, and most of these they wasted. A panel of 981 men was exhausted before twelve jurors were obtained. And while it was true that they objected for cause to two of the twelve, they withdrew this objection in the case of the first, and had shown themselves more ready to take the second than the State was. The only real question was the validity of the law which allowed the acceptance of a juror who had formed and expressed an opinion, but who declared under oath his competence to decide fairly upon the evidence. There is a similar statute in force in New York, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, and Arkansas, as Attorney-General Hunt stated in his argument for the State.

Although the day fixed for the execution was less than a fortnight off, the Court held the matter for consideration. Nobody familiar with its proceedings inferred from this that by any possibility the decision would be favorable to the accused. In fact the counsel for the appellants made a very poor impression, and their

arguments for a stay of proceedings were seen to be very flimsy when brought into that trying atmosphere. But the bench seemed to feel that the excited condition of public opinion called for the utmost deliberation in the decision of the case.

The decision of the Court was announced Wednesday by the Chief Justice. It was, unanimously, a refusal of the writ of error. The first point as we have suggested above, was the effect of the "Bill of Rights" amendment, and Judge Waite said as to these that it was decided more than half a century ago, and sustained since by a long series of decisions, (which he cited), that these "were not intended to limit the powers of the State governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate on the National government alone."

THE people of Macon, Georgia, seem now to have surpassed those of every other Southern city in their display of devotion to the Lost Cause and its leader. When Mr. Jefferson Davis reached that place, on a tour which excited more enthusiasm than did President Cleveland in any part of the South, Gen. Henry Jackson, recently U. S. minister to Mexico, started the performance in a speech, which, (as reported in a dispatch to the New York *Herald*), doubtless outdid in violence of expression and vehemence of national disloyalty anything heard in any part of the South since the return of Peace. One extract will sufficiently illustrate this. Having said that "State sovereignty is not dead," and declared that "the people of the South" did not make the war in the interest of slavery, he went on:

"The principle for which we fought, the only principle of government expressive enough to meet the requirements of advancing civilization, made of late by Gladstone's eloquence so familiar to European thought, was American born. Red with the blood of Confederate heroes, moist with the tears of Confederate widows and orphans, eastward shall it continue to roll, carrying with it the blessed light of the Christian civilization all round the globe, and so surely as it moves it shall bring the day of final triumph. In that triumphal procession Abraham Lincoln shall not move as the rightful President, but Jefferson Davis, the so-called traitor, leader of a so-called lost cause."

After this speech, there was a great parade of men who had served in the "Confederate" army, and these passed in review before Mr. Davis, Governor Gordon, and others, bearing "the torn flags which led them in many engagements"—i. e., the flags of the rebellious Confederacy,—while "the bands played 'Dixie,' and the soldiers yelled themselves hoarse." When, at last, Mr. Davis caught sight of the flag of the Third Georgia regiment, he could no longer contain himself. He got hold of it, kissed it, and wept with emotion, while the people responded with cheers, and shouts of "Long live our President!" For a whole day Macon seemed to think itself back in the time when these thousands were fighting for the disruption of their country, and the perpetuation of the system of human bondage which one of the greatest Georgians declared to be the corner-stone of the "Confederacy."

It is true that this performance not only needs, but also deserves, some of the explanation which a side light may throw upon it. General Jackson has the reputation of a most unbalanced judgment, and his failure in his mission to Mexico was marked, it is said, by the production of such a series of despatches to the Department of State as would decidedly make the judicious grieve, if they ever should be published. More than this, however, he has been encouraged if not put forward, by the political junto of the Atlanta *Constitution* to contest with Senator Colquitt the reelection of the latter to the United States Senate, and he was doubtless helping on this campaign when he seized the opportunity of firing the Georgian heart, at Macon. He had before him the example of the contest of 1886 for the Governorship, when General Gordon won the Democratic nomination, and consequent election, by a more vehement and effusive display of "Confederate" revivalism than his opponent was able to command. General Jackson perhaps spoke as he believed, but the occasion of his speaking doubtless was the advancement of his political scheme.

The pity of all this is the holding up to the Southern people of ideals which they did not in a better day of their history really cherish. They had nobler and greater men, even in that extremely "Southern" State, than the leaders of secession, and they can readily recall the day when Jefferson Davis was not a trusted leader of Georgia majorities. All this performance is as spurious in the light of Southern history, considered justly, from the day of George Wythe and George Washington down to the death of Henry Clay, as it is false and vicious in the light of our experience as a nation.

PRESIDENT BARNARD of Columbia College stands for a considerable fraction of the American public which has to confess itself disappointed in Mr. Cleveland. The bolt from the Republican party in 1884 included a large number of literary and scientific men—educators especially—who were displeased with that party, and acquired very rapidly the art of looking at the Democrats and their candidate through rose-colored spectacles. In a considerable number of instances this dissatisfaction had its beginning in disgust with our indiscriminate and ill-imposed duty on imported books, but from this beginning it extended to other matters. Of Dr. Barnard's political affiliations and course we know nothing. But his complaint of the way in which the scientific work of the government has been treated must find an echo in the breasts of many who took the course we have described. He points especially to the prolonged delay in placing a scientific man at the head of the Coast Survey, in spite of Mr. Cleveland's personal promise that he would do this promptly,—a subject which has before been referred to in these columns, and which contains reasons for sincere regret on the part of every one who comprehends the relation which work like that of the Coast Survey bears to the general welfare. The present neglect of it is a shameful wrong upon the country, and is caused, there is only too much reason to fear, by that want of comprehension which was seen in the proposal to appoint a Treasury clerk to fill the place of Spencer F. Baird at the head of the Fish Commission!

THE voting in Delaware, on Tuesday, resulted in a failure to obtain the requisite number of affirmative votes to authorize the holding of a constitutional convention. It is necessary, according to the provisions of the present constitution, that the affirmative vote in such case shall be a majority of the highest total of votes cast at any general election within six years, and under this rule, the Presidential contest of 1884, when there were over 31,000 votes cast, had to be taken as the test. It proves that not half this number have been given in favor of the Convention, and so the effort fails.

This is, for the time at least, a great misfortune to the State. For many years the need of a revision of the Constitution has been recognized by Delaware people. More than thirty years ago,—in 1854, perhaps,—a convention was actually held, and a new constitution framed, but it failed of popular approval. Since that time, there has been an almost hopeless feeling resting on the live people of the State concerning the gross defects and wrongs which are imbedded in the fundamental law. Practically this has been an incubus not only upon the political and social growth of the State, but also upon its material interests. The present failure of the effort to throw it off may serve perhaps to stimulate rather than depress the awakening popular purpose, but at the very best it is a discouraging case.

THE absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph lines by the Western Union Company may have results which were not anticipated by its authors. Everywhere men are asking whether one great corporation shall be given the power to determine at what rate and under what conditions this form of communication shall be obtainable. It is true that there is no formal monopoly. Everybody is as free to set up telegraph lines as is the Western Union Company. There is now some sign of a new independent organization to contest the field. But with each increase of the al-

ready enormous aggregation of the Western Union's capital and plant, effective competition becomes more and more nearly impossible. It also is true that the company may keep rates down to as low a point as they were forced by competition before consolidation. But this is extremely improbable, and even if it were the fact, it is not desirable that the business community and the American people should be dependent in this respect upon any set of men. And when it is remembered what strong motives large speculators like Mr. Gould might have to tamper with the telegraph business, no record to the contrary and no legal enactment of penalties can give the public the security against this to which it is entitled.

For these reasons the new step in consolidation of the telegraphs has raised questions which the national government must answer. Its power to create a national system of telegraphs as an adjunct to the post office will be questioned by few. And the pressure upon it to exercise that power will grow stronger with every year. Senator Cullom, indeed, favors immediate action. He intends to introduce a bill to that effect at the next session of Congress. Such a measure would give the Western Union its choice either to dispose of its lines at their appraised value, or to stand the brunt of national competition. Nobody, we presume, would propose to force Mr. Gould and his associates to sell, by making telegraphy a government monopoly, as it is in England. That would involve a similar treatment of the telephone system, which also is monopolized by the British post office.

In our own city the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio lines is clearly a violation of contract. They are placed to a large extent upon the poles owned by the city, and it is in the power of Councils, not only to remove them and secure the forfeit specified in the contract, but to prevent their being replaced by wires on other poles. So far the attempt of the Western Union and its attorneys has been to baffle the committee of Councils from ascertaining officially the fact of the sale, but this would appear to be mere child's play.

THE canvass preceding the fall elections is probably more vigorous in the cities of New York and Brooklyn than in any other part of the country, although both our own city and the State of Massachusetts have a fair share of liveliness in politics. In Massachusetts the election will determine how far the self-respect of the Mugwumps will detach them from the Democratic party. In the last State election, when Mr. Andrew was given the nomination and the Democratic platform was to their mind, they were understood to abandon all profession of lonesome independence, and were welcomed formally into the Democratic party. But they were required to pay for the honor. It was from them that the funds came to pay the poll-tax of a great body of Democratic voters, who thus were qualified for voting, not only for that year but likewise for this. This year the party has much less use for the ex-Republicans, and has paid them less attention. In fact it has reached the conclusion that the possession of the Federal offices and the power to assess the office-holders, besides being more comfortable in itself, would be just as profitable as a source of party income. And as for winning by the aid of the Republican bolters, the defeat of Mr. Andrew discouraged that idea. So they have turned their back upon Civil Service Reform, nominated a genuine Democrat for governor, and set themselves to fight for offices filled by appointment from Washington, rather than those which depend on the votes of the people of Massachusetts.

This action probably will divide the Mugwump contingent into three parts. The main body will vote for the ticket on Mr. Cleveland's account, and because he has not broken faith with them as yet in the matter of appointments in Massachusetts. That with them is quite enough to balance his desertion of reform in other parts of the country. Of those who do not take this course some will abstain from voting, while others will vote for Governor Ames. These last will be those who were least affected by the political bitterness which plowed Eastern Massachusetts in

1884, sundering families, breaking up friends, and creating social feuds of unusual bitterness.

IN New York the interest attaches to the unknown quantity called the Labor vote. That it will prove strong enough to carry either the city or the State, no one outside Mr. George's own following supposes. The vote at the last election has allayed that fear even in the breasts of those wealthy Republicans who advanced the funds and supplied the votes to elect Mr. Hewitt and defeat their own candidate. For the first time, therefore, the political effect of the new party in altering the distribution of votes will be tested calmly, and on the lines of natural cleavage. The Republicans are hopeful, and the more so as their city ticket contains two Democratic names, which are certain to draw to its support a great body of independent Democrats. The Germans, especially, under the lead of Mr. Ottendorfer's *Staats-Zeitung*, are going over to his support in spite of the efforts of the Liquor organization to push the interests of the Democratic party through the Personal Liberty party. So there is reason to think that New York may begin its preparations for a presidential campaign by electing the Republican ticket in both state and city.

In Brooklyn the campaign is nearly as spirited. While it is conceded that Mr. Chapin, the Democratic candidate for mayor, is unobjectionable on personal grounds, the Republicans contend that the party which gave the city Mr. Whitney and would have nominated any other tool of Mr. McLaughlin's Ring if it had been ordered, deserves a sharp rebuke; and as Mr. Baird is as good a man as Mr. Chapin, there is the opportunity to administer the castigation without endangering any public interest. There is force in this argument, but we do not expect Mr. Chapin to be defeated.

THE local contest in Philadelphia is somewhat embittered, and a good deal confused. It needs, more than all else, a good, clean stroke from the intelligent and independent vote of the city. The election of Mr. Dechert by a sweeping majority, and the defeat of Mr. Leeds by a sufficient one, will have a most beneficial effect on the political atmosphere, as, on the other hand, the reverse of these results would inflict great injury upon the public interest.

General Wagner is charged by some of the newspapers with admitting that he had given or would give directions to the men employed in the Department of Public Works that they must vote the Republican ticket. We hesitate to presume this charge well founded: if it were it would convict General Wagner of a gross betrayal of the cause of good government which he was set to protect. Mayor Fitler disclaims, in a way sufficiently emphatic, that he has countenanced any such business, and Director Stokley, though a "stalwart" sort of politician, will not permit the police force to be demoralized by any such "orders."

THE *British Whig*, of Kingston, Canada, notes that we advocate Commercial Union as a means of holding the Dominion together, and enabling it to attain a vigorous and independent national life. That has been our argument for seven years past. Our contemporary suggests that we also have reasons which are more closely associated with our advocacy of American interests. Of course we have. (1) We want to get rid of a costly and ineffectual custom-house line, with its growing army of officials, and its annoyance to travelers. (2) We wish to see a vigorous growth of that natural commerce, which is based upon difference of resources, as of lumber and other especially Canadian products. While that will do Canada good, it will be also a gain to us. (3) We believe Canada can do us no greater service than by becoming not our equal in power and population, but a compact and vigorous nationality, whose presence will tend to establish a sort of balance of power on this continent. The danger of America is the danger of old Rome, after the ruin of Carthage. It is what the Greeks called *hubris*—insolence.

THE French are having trouble with the Canadians over the Fisheries, as well as the Americans. The Treaty of 1762, which

ceded Canada to Great Britain, reserved to French fishermen the right to take fish off a part of the New Foundland Coast, while it also left them three small islands near the entrance to Fortune Bay. The legislature of New Foundland has been laboring to minimize the worth of this right to the utmost, and its last achievement has been to forbid the French fishermen to purchase bait of the New Foundlanders. To this action the British government has given its formal approval, and thus has indicated its attitude towards the same question as debated between our fishermen and the government of Canada. And of course the French people are justly irritated at the denial of rights long sanctioned by custom. They have not the easy and simple way to put a stop to this which America possesses. But they are no worse off than we, for we have an executive who will not make use of it.

THE situation in Ireland grows more bitter with every day. On the one side is the whole Irish people outside the lessening Orange strip; on the other an alien government resolved to suppress every utterance of opinion which is not to their minds. The extent to which repression has been carried is not represented by the despatches. The Recorder of Galway, a tool of the Castle, has sentenced some fourteen reputable citizens to terms of imprisonment varying from six weeks to three months for the offense of *cheering for Mr. Gladstone*! Nothing else was charged or proven, but one constable actually made oath this "cheering for Mr. Gladstone was obstructive of the police in performance of their duty," which was that of escorting an evicted tenant to jail upon a false charge. In another case several children were sent to jail for the offense of "intimidating" an emergency man by blowing tin trumpets!

With this record in small matters, it is not wonderful that Sir Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. O'Brien have been treated as they were. Sir Wilfrid is the humane person who did his utmost to save England from the disgrace and folly of its banishment of Arabi Bey. He now went over to Ireland to test the question whether an Englishman acting as the agent of an English political association could hold a meeting on Irish soil to discuss Home Rule. He gets two months of imprisonment for his pains, but while he is in prison he probably will be elected to Parliament for Deptford, the seat resigned by Mr. Evelyn because, although a Tory, he cannot stomach Mr. Balfour's Irish policy.

Mr. O'Brien's appeal against the decision of the Mitchellstown magistrates was heard before the Recorder of Cork, a Mr. Hamilton. Early last month Baron Bramwell of the English bench wrote a letter to *The Times* in which he pronounced Mr. O'Brien's plea frivolous. Thereupon Mr. Hamilton took the opportunity, before even hearing the case, to eulogize publicly and from the bench Baron Bramwell for his letter. Of course this just, decent, and impartial judge did with the appeal as his eminent English authority had told him to do. He decided that Mr. O'Brien must go to jail. But even he ruled that the accused was entitled to the usual interval between conviction and imprisonment, which is granted to prisoners in such cases, in order that they may settle their affairs. But Mr. Balfour has decided that Irish political prisoners shall be subjected to exactly the same treatment as ordinary criminals. So in the very presence of Recorder Hamilton, in defiance of the order of the court, and in spite of prolonged and determined resistance on the part of his friends, Mr. O'Brien was dragged off to the Cork jail. The magistrate sat passive, while his own orders were defied and his office was treated with the contempt which he thus doubly earned.

OF course the dynamitard comes to the front again. As Earl Spencer reminds the English people, that was one of the benefits which were predicted as certain to flow from the Coercion bill. When open discussion is suppressed, secret societies take their place. And when the humors of dissatisfaction can find no other vent, they will take any reckless course that may be open to them. Secresy and explosives equalize the oppressed and the oppressor,

and at such times there always are short-sighted, passionate, and desperate spirits who will not hesitate to lay hold of such weapons. It now appears that the party began its movements very soon after the passage of the Coercion bill. It has been frustrated thus far, if we may believe the London police, only by their preternatural activity and zeal. But the best police in the world could not entirely put a stop to such plots in a city of four million people.

PRESIDENT GREVY occupies an extremely unpleasant position as head of the French Republic, and one from which he probably will retire at an early date. By an ingenious combination of the restrictions which England and those which America imposes upon the executive, the office has been stripped of both the show and the substance of power; and yet its occupant is held responsible for the maintenance of a satisfactory ministry with a working majority, and for the purity and efficiency of the public service. And in M. Grevy's case his enemies have found a way to wound him personally by their attacks upon his stock-jobbing son-in-law, who has been charged with perpetuating the worst traditions of the second Empire in using his knowledge of the course public affairs were taking to promote his own fortunes. Whether he really was implicated in the Caffarel scandal will not be known until the matter has been probed to the bottom judicially. The French have no idea of the maxim that every man shall be held innocent until he is proved guilty. They are ruled by sudden gusts of prejudice beyond any other people in Europe. They will not even hear M. Wilson in his own defense. That his past life has not been spotless, and that a hostile newspaper says he is no better than Gen. Caffarel and Mlle. Limousin, seems to be enough for them. Naturally, M. Grevy is indignant, and says he only postpones his resignation until the business has been disposed of.

SENATOR HISCOCK ON REVENUE AND SURPLUS.

SENATOR HISCOCK, on Saturday last, responded to the challenge of the Democratic newspapers to say what he would do with the surplus. In a speech at the Brooklyn Rink he made a very good defense of the Protectionist policy of the Republican party, and proceeded to show how this could be maintained intact in the process of readjusting the national revenue to the needs of the government. As we should have expected, he did not propose any general reduction of Tariff duties, nor indeed to touch any tariff duty but one. Mr. Hiscock is not so ill-informed as to suppose that the Tariff, even after the revision of 1883, remains a mass of anomalies and excesses, which call for the pruning-knife of the revenue reformer. His plan is to abolish the internal revenue tax on home-grown tobacco and the duty on imported sugar, while leaving the tax on spirits and the tariff as a whole where it now stands. Instead of the duty on imported sugar, he would offer the home producers of that article a premium on the production equivalent to the protection they have at present.

Mr. Hiscock defended this line of policy with force and ingenuity. He claimed that tobacco is not a luxury. The increased prosperity of the country has obscured or even effaced the line between luxuries and necessities. We think it would have been happier to have said that just as tea and sugar once were luxuries, but had become comforts if not necessities through the general diffusion of wealth and the growth of habit, so tobacco has come to occupy the same place. That would have been a stronger statement of the case; but would it have been true? The use of tea and sugar is universal, or nearly so; that of tobacco is still confined to a class, and among educated men, at least, the proportion of smokers is decidedly decreasing. The use of tea and sugar inflicts no annoyance upon those who refrain from their use. But even smokers have had to complain of having to endure the company of smokers who, by prolonged use of tobacco, have become saturated with it fumes. The use of tea or sugar inflicts no physiological injury on the persons addicted to it. Every educator of the young knows how much harm the use of tobacco has done and

is doing to the rising generation; and Senator Hiscock's audience might have recalled the fact that General Grant is one of several of our public men who have fallen a victim to tobacco in the last quarter of a century. Tobacco is a luxury, not only in the sense of being a needless indulgence, but in that of being a harmful one.

All this tells the more strongly for the repeal of the duty upon sugar. And if we were certain that the imports of that commodity are to continue for the next ten years as in the past, the case in that direction would be a very plain one. But strong as the argument is in favor of repealing the sugar duty, completely or substantially, it is impossible not to see that when the subject comes practically under discussion in Congress, there will be one or two things to be clearly understood, before repeal could be prudent. First, will Congress provide, for a definite and sufficient time, a bounty to American-made sugar, in place of the protective duty? And, second, is there reason, now, to believe that our whole supply of sugar can be derived from sorghum? It is represented that great results have been accomplished this year in the experiments at Fort Scott, with the new "diffusion process" machinery. If so, we could not, in justice to the agricultural interests of the country, nor, indeed, to the general welfare, repeal the duty, without carefully protecting the development of so important an industry. Not only should we then have the prospect of ceasing to purchase the great amount of slave-grown sugar we now use—and most of it is slave-grown in Cuba and Brazil—but the prospect also of giving the American farmer another staple crop to relieve him of his dependence upon wheat and corn. If the newly raised hopes should be verified, in a few years we should be indifferent to the prospect of the Hindoos capturing our European market for wheat: unless the area of our agriculture should be extended with a rapidity which is anything but probable, we should have very little wheat to export even in good years.

There is now proposed no more serviceable plan than that of Senator Hiscock for the reduction of the revenue to the present needs of the national government. But it is fair to ask, with regard to it and all other plans of reduction: Why throw away revenues whose collection either is a benefit to American producers, or is a check upon the use of deleterious luxuries? Why throw away such revenues, when there is ample use and urgent need for them in the improvement of local government, the extension of the school system, the construction of decent roads, and a multitude of other like objects? Why refuse to the local organs of the people the use of the surplus received by its national and central organ, when the ability to collect these revenues cannot be exercised by the State governments? Is there any reason for such a policy, or anything but the inertia of indifference to proposals outside the routine to which we are accustomed? If there be a reason, what is it?

As we have said already, there is every prospect that Congress will come to a deadlock over the proposals to reduce the revenue. There are as many of them as there are leaders on either side of the House. The Democrats are hopelessly divided. So perhaps are the Republicans. Mr. Hiscock only goes half-way with Mr. Kelley; some of the New England Republicans are talking of a further "reform" of the Tariff. There is no proposition, except that to repeal the tax on tobacco, which seems likely to command a majority of votes. But even if that were carried, the surplus would not be disposed of. Why dispose of it, at all? Why sacrifice the debt-paying power of the national government for three or four years which must elapse before the bonds are again accessible for payment? It is to be hoped that the logic of facts will bring men of all parties to ask this question, and that the distribution of the surplus will be found, as in 1836, to be the one easy, rational, and feasible plan, upon which men of all shades of politics can agree.

HABITUDES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

[FROM A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.]

OF late the Englishman, who loves to air all his grievances in the newspapers, has begun to write letters about the British Museum reading-room. The only wonder is that he has not written them before. It is funny to read in the *Pall Mall* that "The national storehouse of literature has become infested with a swarm of literary drones who go there to lounge, snooze and gossip." But this is no mere exaggeration. You have but to spend half a day in the reading-room to see the loungers and snoozers for yourself; in a week you begin to hear the "gossip," which is amusing but not literary. In this case at least evil has come from good, for it is to some of the most excellent rules of the Museum that these abuses are to be referred.

To any one who wants to use the reading-room, its greatest excellence is the ease with which admission can be obtained. As a national institution, it must be free to the people, but that this freedom may not interfere with the purpose for which it was established, there are certain necessary restrictions. The casual visitor to the Museum is not at liberty to stare at the readers as he does at the mummies or the Ninevite bulls. If he wants to have a peep at them, he is personally conducted; if he wants to pass a day with them he must ask for a ticket; and if he wants to become one himself he is obliged to bring a note signed by a householder. The same rule holds good with foreigners, who, once admitted, have the same rights as native Britons. There are absolutely no fees of any kind. In the rooms there are wide, spacious desks, with ink and pens, blotting paper and paper cutters provided; you can have any and as many books as you please, simply by writing and waiting for them. Moreover, if you have the good fortune to know Dr. Garnett, you may be sure of sympathetic help in all your literary needs. Dr. Garnett, it is true, is no longer the Superintendent of the reading-room, but he pays it two daily visits. He is a walking encyclopedia; he not only knows everything, but he knows the book, the volume, the page, I might almost say the line, where everything is to be found, and when you appeal to him he always makes you feel as if the only reason for his knowing so much is that he may be of use to you. There may be better and more perfect reading-rooms, but there could not be another Dr. Garnett.

With all these advantages and attractions one would naturally expect the British Museum to be the headquarters of literary men and women. When I first went, in my innocence I asked to have the celebrities pointed out to me. I remember on that occasion the only man who had the least claim to the name was Mr. Kegan Paul. Perhaps of well-known men there is not one who comes with more regularity than Dr. Furnivall who, however, never puts in an appearance until after four o'clock. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, the socialist, novelist, vegetarian, etc., etc., and Mr. William Archer, the dramatic critic, are often seen there in the afternoon. Mr. William Sharp sometimes comes every day for two or three weeks and then disappears for as many months. I have seen Mr. Lang, whom Mr. Stevenson has just immortalized as "Dear Andrew with the brindled hair," absently turning over the leaves of the catalogue, probably getting together a few mythological facts to hurl against the Max Müllerites. If I mention the names of Miss Mabel Robinson, Mrs. Alfred Hunt, Mr. Walter Armstrong, all minor celebrities, I think I have exhausted my list.

In the place of the people one expects to see, come men and women who work for them, copyists, private secretaries, medical and law students, painters of Christmas cards, madmen and the already mentioned snoozers, loungers, and gossipers. Once they have come with the easily-to-be-had introduction, the place is as free to them as if they were all Leckys, Brownings, and Huxleys. They send for their books, take their naps, talk with their friends, flirt, eat a light lunch, as if they were in their private studies. Some men, the gossipers have it, are as poor as the unemployed one sees nowadays in St. James' Park and Trafalgar Square, and after spending the night as best they can adrift on the streets, come to get a good day's sleep in the reading room. Others, they say—and the correspondent of the *Pall Mall* repeats the story—would talk less if they did not make so many visits to the public house across the street. Occasionally there is the excitement of a collection for a hopelessly bankrupt worker; occasionally there is the still greater excitement of an outbreak on the part of one of the madmen, for I am quite in earnest in including lunatics in the list of regular readers. One of these, a tall, thin man with wild, restless eyes, fell upon me one day. Was I an American? he asked. America was a great country, he then told me; like a schoolboy just growing into manhood—but it could take care of itself, it did not need him any longer, and so he had come back to Europe, where there was work for him to do. This work, as far as I could find out, was to write elaborate petitions to the Home Secretary, petitions which shared the fate of Mr. Toots' letters to

eminent men. I was lucky to escape his ill-will, for those who incurred it had little peace until in self-defense they in their turn petitioned not the Home Secretary, but the Superintendent, to have him banished from the reading-room. Three times or oftener has he been turned out, and just as often has he been allowed to come back again. On Saturday the room is always more crowded than usual, because, according to gossip, clergymen come by the score to borrow a sermon for the morrow. But there is no end to this museum gossip, and the gist of it all is that the reading-room is abused and calls loudly for reform. One correspondent in the *Athenæum* makes several suggestions, the most radical of which is the last: "Turn out the non-workers." But this is easier said than done. For every lounge, snoozer, gossip, and madman sets up round about him a barricade of books, to overthrow which cannot be done unless the authorities pass a Coercion Act. For my part I do not see how the evil can be remedied so long as a note signed by any name, known or unknown, serves as a passport. And yet one would hardly ask to have this rule changed. After all if the student has no greater difficulties in his way than the pests of the reading room, as the *Pall Mall* calls them, he has much to be thankful for.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE reports of the fall meeting of the American Oriental Society, held in Baltimore on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, indicate a session of unusual interest. In old times we remember there were one or two scholars who furnished most of the matter for these meetings, and the rest of the proceedings consisted in reading letters from American missionaries in the Orient. Now, there is quite a school of young oriental scholars in this country, devoting their best efforts to the dissemination and advancement of oriental studies.

A great many persons, both in America and Europe, who read or heard of M. Menant's recent statement that the most serious work in Assyriology was now being done in the United States, must have been very much surprised, but the Baltimore meeting of the Oriental Society confirms M. Menant's statement. Dr. D. G. Lyon, of Harvard University, sent a note about some Babylonian contract tablets recently acquired by that institution, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Johns Hopkins, announced that the National Museum had started an Assyrian collection which would be under the charge of the Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Paul Haupt, of the same institution, presented an Introduction to a Comparative Grammar of the Assyro-Babylonian language, and it was also announced that the Semitic Seminary would compile an Assyrian Lexicon. Dr. Haupt also announced a new Semitic journal to be published at Leipzig, of which he is to be the managing editor. Dr. W. Hayes Ward presented three communications on Assyrian subjects, and Dr. Adler and Mr. E. P. Allen two, so that considerably more than one-half of the meeting was devoted especially to Assyrian.

The Sanskritists are resting on their laurels. Yet they were ably represented by Prof. Whitney, of New Haven, (who in spite of his illness sent a short paper), Prof. Lanman, of Cambridge, Prof. Bloomfield, of Baltimore, and Dr. Hopkins, of Bryn Mawr.

The next philological meeting of interest will be that of the Modern Language Association, Mr. James Russell Lowell President, which will convene in this city during Christmas week.

THERE is some comment upon the fact that Governor Beaver, in appointing a member of the Board of Public Charities, did not reappoint Mr. Philip C. Garrett, whose term it was that had expired. Mr. Garrett is a public-spirited citizen, devoted to works such as those under charge of the Board, and admirably qualified by temperament and acquaintance with the work to labor in such directions. It is to be regretted, on the public account, that he has been dropped, and undoubtedly it would have been graceful in the Governor to have shown that he appreciated the fitness of his reappointment. The gentleman who has been named, Mr. Dickinson, was, it is true, an old member of the Board, but it was not in his place that Mr. Garrett was appointed by Governor Pattison.

WE are to have, it seems, a committee to inquire into the propriety of correcting the orthography of the public documents issued by the State of Pennsylvania, Governor Beaver having named for that purpose Professor March, of Easton, ex-President Thos. Chase, of Haverford College, Dr. Wayland, editor of the *National Baptist*, and three other gentlemen. We confess to have been unaware of the incorrectness, as far as spelling is concerned, of our State papers, and it must be inferred, from the chairmanship of Professor March, that we are to be presented with some views on the propriety of "spelling-reform." There is, of course, no harm in the suggestion: when the committee makes its report, which it is to do the next session of the Legislature, we can judge of the

matter according to the light thrown upon it. Of the competency of the committee to make some interesting suggestions there will be no question.

REVIEWS.

JUVENILIA: BEING A SECOND SERIES OF ESSAYS ON SUNDRY ÆSTHETICAL QUESTIONS. By Vernon Lee. Pp. 431. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE lady who calls herself "Vernon Lee"—whether it is a genuine name or a *nom-de-plume* we do not know—has made her mark chiefly by a vigorous polemic against the moral laxity and the excessive realism and genuine unreality of the æsthetic school in England. In her novel "Miss Brown" she conducted this polemic in a very injudicious and irritating way; but in her essays she has proceeded with a finer judgment and, we think, with much more effectiveness. She calls the present collection "Juvenilia," not because they were the work of her youth, but because she has reached the point in life and mental development at which æsthetic discussions cease to hold the place of paramount importance they did when she was younger,—she has come to feel that the mind cannot wholesomely regard the beautiful as having the chief claim to contemplation. The evil around us and within us presses hard upon our attention. The problem of life becomes "What can I do to help others to rise above it, and to overcome it in myself?"

But, as has been indicated, the present volume is concerned only with the lighter problems of the beautiful in nature and art. And yet even in these essays the ethical estimate of art, and of human dealing with art, is rarely out of sight. For instance, the first essay has for its burden the necessity of reality and sincerity in a work of art, in relation to the law of association of ideas. The second contains a very different estimate of Sandro Boticelli from that cult of "the Florentine who tried to be an Umbrian," which Mr. Walter Pater and other representatives of the *Æsthetes* have fostered. But its main purpose is a protest against the folly of rending pictures away from the surroundings in which they were painted, and gathering them into galleries for which they were not painted, as has been done with Boticelli's frescoes in the Villa Lemmi. By this bad practice we are tending to make the art of the past unintelligible as to its leading motives. The next two essays—"Rococo," and "Prosaic Music and Poetic Music," have in common that they present the contrast of the art of the last century to that of our own. "Apollo the Fiddler" is an ingenious defense of the anachronism of the older artists, at which modern flesh creeps, and it gives some deep glimpses into the motives and methods of those artists. "Perigot" is a study of the great drift towards realism, not of Zola, but that which has been going on for centuries, and which makes even Shakespeare in some parts annoying to us, and has completely revolutionized the ideas of what is good acting. By realism our author understands a closer acquaintance with life as it is, with the processes of the mind, and with the probability of situations. It is this growth which leads actors like Salvini and Irving to deal more carefully with Shakespeare than he did with himself, or his age would have tolerated in actors of his time. And our author agrees with that age. She thinks even this realism an offense against art on the stage, while treating it as inevitable in the literature of fiction. In "Signor Curiazio," she beats Wagner over the shoulder of an older composer. There are two or three lesser papers.

The book is good and suggestive, but the style lacks repose. It is overburdened with adjectives, and runs into phrase-making.

KNITTERS IN THE SUN. By Octave Thanet. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The writer who calls herself Octave Thanet has given the vague, though Shakespearian title of "Knitters in the Sun" to a series of sketches which have already, doubtless, when published in magazines, found a wide circle of readers and admirers. They are the stories and sketches of a traveler, a traveler of genial temper and ample leisure, and a kindly egoism, who likes to study a fresh type, catch picturesque aspects, and fix a fleeting impression against the permanent background of some striking locality. These sketches have as wide a range as our country affords; they treat of all sorts of people—French Canadians and Southern "crackers," New England women and Western philosophers, whom the great stretch of river and prairie has made as dreary as the dwellers on Russian steppes. But although she sketches such widely-differing groups, her method is almost invariably the same,—she seizes a suggestion and characteristic fragment of the history of a man or a woman, living in some far-off place, and links their sorrow or their aspirations or their crowning triumph in some way with the life-of-the-passing traveler. In almost every one of these stories it is the tourist who comes in to complete the story, to act the part of good angel, of confessor, of

effective conjuror, who fulfills destiny and brings a happy consummation to round off the tale. Such episodes give the author opportunity for the play of a pleasant fancy, a mild humor, and a light and artistic touch. If her sketches do not interest as real stories do, they do not, on the other hand, perplex or depress the reader, and are, in general, not without a certain charm of their own.

Octave Thanet may, indeed, be said to aim a little at cosmopolitanism, to use a word which has, in the past, exercised a powerful fascination over Americans, but which is likely in time to come, instead of seeming to offer a vantage point of view for poet, painter, and author, to be recognized as a baleful influence. For nobody can at once be at the circumference and at the center; be a looker-on and be moved by the actual joys, sorrows and ambitions of humanity.

SOUTH COUNTY NEIGHBORS. By Ester Bernon Carpenter. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"South-County Neighbors" has the advantage of being entirely provincial; and the author tells her stories, not from the outside aspects of people and places gained in occasional picturesque glimpses, but with the knowledge of one who has summered and wintered with her various heroes and heroines. She knows a New England village by heart, and any writer who knows a village has an inexhaustible subject. She aims to do little more than give a faithful idea of what has impressed her, but her observation is both wide and deep, her tact is incessant, and her literary skill is of that useful sort which translates an impression promptly and accurately, as if writing down a description were a simple matter of seeing and feeling. She resurrects many a vanishing phrase and proverb, and makes old New Englanders live again; rigid Puritans, awful housekeepers,—to whom "houses are the great, cardinal facts of life, the shrines on which the oblation of human wills and energies must be laid." Ailse Congdon, for example, who lived to an iron old age without ever having a day's illness, then succumbs to pneumonia brought on by the religious observance of her rule never to have a fire in the house after the spring cleaning was done. "Is thee resigned to die?" she was asked as she lay stricken. "Resigned to die!" cried the poor soul with such panting breath as remained to her, "d' you think, Friend Dempey, that anybody oughter be resigned to die with the sollar only half cleaned, and the back yard not cleaned up?" It is a hard, sordid, practical world that these stories disclose, but little glimpses of human kindness and sympathy shine here and there through the pervading gloom, and one recognizes it as the actual world that we all strive and suffer in, in which we hurt and trample on others and get hurt and trampled on in turn, finding and offering compensations at every step. The sketch called "Watching with the Sick" combines, perhaps, more of humor and pathos than any other in the volume, and describes the ordeal a feverish invalid has to undergo while all the village drop in to condole, to question, to terrify, to confound, to do everything except to show sense and sympathy. This is the way people in "South County" do, and they save their friends any outlay of trouble by walking in unheralded by knock or announcement. If this custom has disadvantages, it is at least not without compensations; the details of private life are obliged to be freely disclosed, and society is thereby kept fresh and unsophisticated.

THE ETHICAL IMPORT OF DARWINISM. By Jacob Gould Schurman, M. A. (London), D. Sc. (Edinb.), Sage Professor of Philosophy in Cornell University. Pp. xv. and 264. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is the first time we have met Prof. Schurman in literature, and we hope it will not be the last. We have seen no work on the relation of the current scientific theory of Evolution to Ethics, which can at all compare with this in keenness of analysis and clearness of statement. It has not been a perfunctory piece of work on its author's part. Mr. Darwin's theory of the development of ethics seems to have fascinated him at the outset as presenting solid ground for an ethical science, after centuries of contradictory and mutually destructive attempts in that direction. But when he subjected them to searching examination, he found Mr. Darwin's theories illusory. He still looks back upon his dealing with the works of the great biologist with a sincere gratitude for the stimulus they gave him.

He sets out by assuming that the Darwinian biology is true; the ethical philosopher, like the theologian, is not concerned to deny that species owe their origin to natural selection, and that the human species, considered on its animal side, is one among the rest. The question for both is, whether there is anything in our human nature, which evolution through natural selection will not account for. Mr. Darwin seems to think not, as regards ethics at least. At the same time, Prof. Schurman insists the Darwinian theory does not account for variation at all, or show why the first

species evolved did not prove to be the last. Darwin himself felt the difficulty, and at the close of his first great book he fell back upon theism for an explanation. Besides this, he and his school indulge in a jugglery with causality, which proceeds upon the assumption that everything can be got out of almost nothing,—a world of organic and spiritual life out of the play of senseless atoms and physical forces. And its attempt to discredit teleology is neither consistent with its own principles, nor with the facts of natural history.

Passing from the metaphysics to the ethics of Darwinism, Prof. Schurman shows that they start from the Utilitarianism of Bentham and his school, but that they have given to that school even more than they have borrowed. Evolution as an ethical theory has given Utilitarian ethics a completeness and a consistency unknown to Bentham. But it has not explained the moral nature of man. In its effort to do so it has lowered ethics and elevated biological evolution, in the effort to bring them to the same level. It has lowered ethics so as to make the problem easier of solution, by reducing conscience to a sense of remorse, and setting up a morality without obligation or sanction. It has "juggled" with caution in its usual fashion, to show that conscience could be awakened by experiences of inconvenience or pain in social disapproval in beings, who possessed no moral character. In this part of his work Prof. Schurman covers the ground already traversed by Prof. F. D. Maurice in his book on the "Conscience," but quite independently and with much closer reference to scientific fact.

In a concluding chapter he discusses the attempt to trace historically the development of ethics, and especially those of the family relation. The works of Mr. McClelland and Mr. Morgan come under a review. He maintains that the attempt breaks down because their principles apply only to a part of the human race, the movement of society in other cases being quite different. And after all is said, history only tells us what has been; ethical science deals with what ought to be.

The style of the book is remarkably lucid, and the interest is sustained throughout.

MEMOIRS OF WILHELMINE, MARGRAVINE OF BAIREUTH. Translated and Edited by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Princess Helena, in giving an English version of these curious chronicles of one of the strangest of all royal courts, seems to have taken it for granted that they have never before been translated, and that the facts they lay bare are almost wholly unknown to all but German readers. The truth is, however, that not only have we long had access to a very good translation of this work, (an edition of which was brought out in Mr. Howells's autobiographical series some years since), but we have been familiarized with its matter in all sorts of ways. It is the great treasure-house of material for German romances, several of Mühlbach's historical novels being founded on incidents given by the Princess Wilhelmine; while Carlyle, in his life of Frederick, constantly brings her name forward, and confesses himself under the greatest obligation to her book: "a book," he writes, "written long afterwards from her recollections, from her own oblique point of view, in a beautifully shrill humor, running not unnaturally into confused exaggerations and distortions of all kinds. Not mendaciously written anywhere, yet erroneously, everywhere. . . . Trusting to memory alone, she misdates, misplaces—jumbles all things topsy-turvy—giving, on the whole, an image of affairs that is altogether oblique, dislocated, exaggerative; and which, in fine, proves unintelligible if you try to construe it into a fact or thing *done*. . . . Yet pull Wilhelmine *straight*. . . . deduct a twenty-five per cent. from the exaggerative portion of her statements, you will find her always true, lucid, charmingly human, and by far the best authority on this part of her brother's history."

Although Wilhelmine's memoirs are not the Princess Christian's unique discovery, her labors will not, perhaps, be thrown away. Royal authors and editors generally find readers for their books, and this new rendering of an important work will insure it a fresh lease of popularity. It is not the sort of chronicle to make one in love with royalty or the atmosphere of courts. The bickerings, intrigues, and jealousies of a palace are usually invested with a sort of romantic glitter—a splendor which enhances trifles into matters of importance. But there was no romantic glitter, no splendor, no profuse magnificence at the court of the first Frederick, who was laying the foundations of the future greatness of Prussia, by raising a standing army, upon which he lavished all his revenues, while his family and court were compelled to practice the most sordid economies. Frederick William, father of Wilhelmine and Frederick the Great, was, as may be gathered from the pages of this confession, almost a madman. His temper was incalculable, and of the fiercest, and he was, besides, a slave to the

most fantastic whims, having the ability of an absolute despot to carry them into practice. He treated his children like puppets; and when they did not dance exactly to his bidding, he became their bitter enemy. His own obstinate will lived again in them, and the whole record is of family strife and discord, thwarted loves, forced marriages. Although Wilhelmine was married against her will, she was comparatively happy as the wife of the Margrave of Baireuth. Her life-long passion was, however, wholly given to her brother Frederick, in whose genius and destiny she fully believed, although she died before he had achieved his full greatness. Like him she was deeply interested in all the philosophical questions which were beginning to stir Europe. She was a correspondent of Voltaire, and a student of Rousseau. Her portrait is given in this edition, and discloses, beyond most portraits of royal personages, a fascinating and brilliant personality.

THE MAKING OF THE GREAT WEST. By Samuel Adams Drake. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

Mr. Drake, the author of a well received book on "The Making of New England," has struck out into a field of history which has been but little worked, and has produced a second book of similar plan and proportions. Up to this time, there is hardly one other work which brings together all the episodes in the discovery, control, settlement, and civilization of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi. The picturesque details must be sought in a dozen or a score of different books,—narratives of travel and adventure, histories of detached localities, biographies of prominent men, etc.,—and Mr. Drake has therefore rendered valuable service in collecting the main features of all these and reducing them to an orderly and systematic chronicle. He divides his book into three "Groups"—first, "Three Rival Civilizations," the Spanish, French, and English, which contended by their pioneers and explorers for the Western country, and which occupy just half of this volume; second, "Birth of the American Idea;" and third, "Gold in California, and What it Led to." This does not seem to be an ideal grouping, but any one who will undertake the task of bettering it will doubtless perceive that this is not so easy. In truth, the history of the West, until at last the boundaries of the United States fully enclosed it under the shadow of a single flag, was a history of many detached experiences and separated episodes. There was no concentration of interest, or consecutive flow of events.

Mr. Drake's subdivisions of his subject are generally good. His chapters are quite short, and he appends to each, in small type, a number of notes, explaining and elaborating allusions in the text. His style is not brilliant, but it is plain, and his statements of fact are carefully and precisely made. There are a number of sketch maps, and an abundance of illustrations.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE Talmud, which is gradually becoming less and less of a mystery, has found an able expounder in Dr. Herman L. Strack. Hinrichs, of Leipzig, has recently published his Introduction to the Talmud, a reprint from the "Real Encyclopædia for Protestant Theology and Church." Dr. Strack's work is not near so picturesque as was the essay of Emanuel Deutsch, but it is the first attempt at a scientific bird's-eye-view sketch of the entire Talmud. Brief as it is, it presents an exhaustive plan, which if fully worked out would produce a monumental work on the subject.

Mr. Edward Irenæus Stevenson's "White Cockades" is, as its sub-title admits, an "incident" merely,—not even being an episode,—and so is altogether too slight a matter to make a book of. The incident is a supposed adventure in the Scottish Highlands of the "Young Pretender," in "The Forty-Five," just after the battle of Culloden, and the story, while it has enough elements of the dramatic to be of some account, is unfortunately told very lamely. When we think of a chapter out of Scott, or, to take a much nearer example, one from Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped," this appears like nothing but a feeble and toneless echo. (New York: Scribners.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE novels of Charles Brockden Brown, who has been called our first, meaning earliest, novelist, are to be issued in a uniform limited edition of six volumes, by David McKay, Philadelphia. The project is in a forward state. These novels have long been out of print, and desirable sets are hard to find.

The Duc de Broglie is at work on another volume of his History of France. The period dealt with will be the reign of Louis XV.—The Highland Lyrics of the late Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's University, afterwards Professor of Poetry at Oxford, are to see the light in permanent form.—"Wealth and Welfare," by Hastings Berkeley, to be soon issued by Murray Louder, is

called by the *Athenæum* "an elaborate assault on the orthodox political economy." It is an examination of recent changes in the production and distribution of wealth in England.—Mr. Hutton's new volume, "On some of the Modern Guides of English Thought," is ready in the Macmillan press. The "Guides" in question are Carlyle, Newman, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, and F. D. Maurice.

A new edition of Mr. Howells's "Their Wedding Journey," with an additional chapter, detailing reminiscences of later years, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., this month.—Nathan Sheppard, author of "Before an Audience," is writing a book to be called "Picking Up an Education."—An American edition of Ruskin's last book, "Hortus Inclusus," a collection of letters addressed to two sisters, is in the press of J. Wiley & Sons.

Messrs. Cupples & Hurd, Boston, have added to their publishing business a retail department, where the books of the day can be found, and where special attention will be paid to choice books of all prices. In order to have the surroundings in keeping, they have finished their "parlors" in the white-painted wood of the Colonial times, and have made the interior more like a beautiful private library than a store, with a wide fire-place, carpets, pictures, electric lights, and spacious window seats, where comfort abounds. It is one of the features of Boston.

Mrs. Field, the author of a volume of poems recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is a daughter of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.—Symposiums on "Evolution" and "Non-Christian Religions" are promised by Thomas Whittaker, New York.—The real and full name of "Lewis Carroll," of the "Alice" books, is Lutwidge Dodgson.—Dr. Norman Kerr has in press a work dealing with the whole question of inebriety, the disease and its treatment by legislation and otherwise.—A new volume of selections from the diaries of Thoreau will soon be brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with the title "Winter."

After remaining quiet for some time, the English Incorporated Society of Authors has suddenly broken out into fresh life. A report of the spring conference, which took place at Willis's Rooms, London, with additional matter and a summing up by Mr. Walter Besant, will shortly be issued under the title of "The Grievances between Authors and Publishers."

The Russian Imperial Academy of Science has completed the translation of the New Testament into the language of the Calmucks. This is the first attempt of the kind, and it is due to the agitation of the British Bible Society, by which the translation was confided to Prof. Pozneiff of the chair of Mongol and Calmuck literature in the University of St. Petersburg.

D. C. Heath & Co. will issue immediately two new numbers in their popular series of "Monographs on Education." Professor F. C. Woodward, of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., writes on "English in the School," dwelling especially on the disciplinary value of English Grammar study in its entire range, and Mr. Ernest W. Huffant, of Cornell, writes of "English in the Preparatory Schools."

Messrs. Roberts Bros. will publish immediately, by arrangement with the author, "Lotus and Jewel" by Edwin Arnold. The contents are "In an Indian Temple," "A Casket of Gems," "A Queen's Revenge," and other poems.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce for immediate publication Mr. Saintsbury's "History of Elizabethan Literature," forming part of what is intended to be a complete history in four volumes by various writers. The narrative is illustrated by abundant extracts from the less known authors.

Brentano, New York, will publish at once "The New Honduras," edited by Thomas R. Lombard. It will give an account of the history, physical geography, resources, opportunities, and prospects of that Central American Republic.

One of the most picturesque personalities in American poetry to-day is that of Robert Burns Wilson. This young poet hails from the southwest, where he was born a little over twenty years ago. He began writing poetry at a very early age, and it was not long before his poems made their frequent appearance in the *Century* and *Harper's Magazine*. Messrs. Cassell & Co. are now about to issue a collection of them, with the title "Life and Love."

"Scenes from the George Eliot Country," by Stephen Parkinson, is the title of a volume now in the press at Leeds, England, which deals especially with the early life of the novelist, and identifies characters in her books with persons of whom she had knowledge in life.

Messrs. Hodder & Houghton are going to publish a series of lectures on the Bible with the title, "The Expositor's Bible," edited by Rev. W. R. Nicoll, editor of the *Expositor*. The first year's issue will comprise essays by the Dean of Armagh, Principal Edwards, Prof. Blaikie, and Dr. Dodds.

The West Publishing House, of St. Paul, Minn., is said to be the largest law publishing house in the world.—“Grant in Peace: from Appomattox to Mt. McGregor,” by Adam Badeau, will be a subscription book published at Hartford.—Dr. Junker, the African traveler, is about to publish an account of the Mahdi's revolt. His maps will be ready soon after Christmas, and the account of his travels in the spring.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE September *Contemporary Review* contains an article by Reginald Stuart Poole, LL. D., entitled “The Date of the Pentateuch. Theory and Facts.” Mr. Poole compares the reconstruction theories of Wellhausen and Kuenen to Wolf's hypothesis on Homer, and shows that the former will break down just as did the latter. The most interesting portion of his argument is drawn from Egyptian study, and he makes out so good a case that we think him justified in asking whether the new criticism can “stand against the force of the Egyptian evidence.”

An illustrated weekly paper devoted to horticulture, landscape gardening, etc., will be started in New York early in the new year, under the management of Prof. Sargent of Harvard. Leading authorities on the subjects treated have been invited to contribute to its pages.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson will contribute to each number of *Scribner's Magazine* during the coming year, a paper on topics suggested by the life and literature of the day.

A new bibliographical weekly has made its appearance at Berlin under the title of *Das Archiv*. The publications are arranged according to subjects and each number contains a critical summary.

A new monthly magazine with the title *Woman* will make a start in a few days in New York. Among the writers who have agreed to contribute to the magazine are Mrs. Moulton, Marion Harland, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Helen Campbell, and Richard A. Proctor. The magazine will be illustrated, and will contain, besides the accustomed range of “light literature,” articles on household decorations and suggestions, and a *resumé* of monthly events.

Mr. Kennan, in his first paper in the series on “Siberia,” printed in the November *Century*, protests against the use of the word “Nihilist,” which he says the Russian government and the Russian conservative class have made the world accept as descriptive of all their opponents, from the “terrorists” to the law-abiding members of provincial assemblies who respectfully ask leave to petition the Crown for the redress of grievances. He states that the word was first introduced in Russia by Turgenev in his novel “Fathers and Children,” and was there used appropriately.

It is said that the last literary work on which Mrs. Mulock-Craik was engaged was an article, for *The Forum*, entitled by a sad coincidence, “Nearing the End.” The editor of *The Forum*, Mr. Metcalf, does not know whether the article had been finished or not, but unless its condition shall prove too fragmentary it will be published in that periodical. In it Mrs. Craik gives her views of old age, and how the loss of youth and the approach of death should be regarded. It was a topic of a congenial kind to the lamented author, much of her best work having been done on similar meditative lines.

The Independent will publish in its Thanksgiving number a series of poems, under the general title of “Handwerkerlieder,” by “Carmen Sylva,” Queen of Roumania. Each song is that of some mechanic or laborer. The poems are written in German, the Queen's native language, but will be accompanied by a translation in English verse. The Queen's private secretary writes to the editor: “The inclosed seventeen songs, being of quite recent date, have not yet appeared in print. As to the offered *honarium*, Her Majesty is pleased to accept it as a contribution to the sums produced by the sale of her other works, which form a special fund for needy authors.”

A feature of the November *Book Buyer* is an article on Augustine Birrell, author of “Obiter Dicta,” written by R. H. Stoddard, and accompanied with a fine portrait. Other points of interest in the number are brief papers by C. M. Skinner, J. Ashby Sterry, and Arlo Bates. There are more than thirty descriptive reviews, and fifteen illustrations from the latest books. The announcement is made that the Christmas annual *Book Buyer* will have among its contributors John Burroughs, Howard Pyle, Edith M. Thomas, Mrs. Burton, N. Harrison, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, R. H. Stoddard, Laurence Hutton, Hamilton W. Mabie, and J. B. Millet. The number will have over 100 pages, and the principal illustrations will be printed in colors. There is great competition amongst publishers in the preparation of such annuals.

ART NOTES.

IT is a pity that “chromo” has come to have so ignoble a meaning; for the art of chromo-lithography is capable of so excellent a use and so fine results that it deserves to be held in respect. When we divest ourselves of prejudice, we perceive the merits of many colored “prints” in the shop windows, and any candid artist will admit to us that the lithograph worker has been able to produce in them results which can scarcely be distinguished,—and, for all practical purposes of eye delight, do not need to be distinguished,—from the original work of the artist himself. An example of this is the reproduction, by the *Art Age*, of New York, of a water color by Percy Moran, “The Village Belle.” In this every tint and effect of the original is brought out, the colors are as fresh and delicately expressed as they were by the artist's brush. It is, in fact, a *fac-simile*, and required no less than eighteen distinct printings, the number of colors and combinations of coloring thus produced being between twenty and thirty. It is a charming picture, and there is no reason, except the fact that you can buy it for a dollar, why it should not go on your walls with others of like rank in the scale of the beautiful.

It is fair to the enterprise of the *Art Age* to add that it is sent as a supplement with that journal, and the publishers claim it to be “the largest ever given with an American periodical.”

The fifty-eighth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts will open February 16, 1888. The Hanging committee of artists and the Directors of the Academy have the exhibition circular now under consideration, and the present expectation is that it will be ready for publication in about two weeks from this date. This will give the artists three months' official notice, and as they are already informally acquainted with the fact that the annual exhibition will be held in February, the time allowed for preparation is all that need be asked.

The Autumn Exhibition of the Academy of Design in New York will be opened to the public on Monday, November 21st, and will be closed on December 17th. The hanging committee are now at work making selections, and it is said their purpose is to exercise close discrimination, to the exclusion of all poor work from whatever source,—that is to say, whether the contributors are academicians or not. The exhibition last year was comparatively small, but small as it was it contained many pictures not worth hanging. A higher standard of merit this season would certainly be desirable, and there ought to be summer work enough finished by this time of the year to afford abundant material to select from. The “varnishing days” will be Thursday and Friday, November 17th and 18th.

The Salmagundi Exhibition has been abandoned, more's the pity. It was a creditable and interesting exhibition, and especially valuable to artists. There are only too many painters who think they can make pictures though they have wit enough to know they cannot draw. The black and white collections made by the Salmagundi Club were at once a reproach and an incentive to these pseudo-painters. As aids in the artistic education of the public, these exhibitions were becoming every year more and more useful. The club however has concluded that from an artistic point of view the results have not repaid the cost and the care, while from a financial point of view the receipts have fallen so far short of the expenses that the club, a strictly social organization, is not justified in taxing its members to meet the annual deficit. It would be good and legitimate work for some wealthy patron of art to step in and sustain this exhibition until public appreciation makes it self-supporting.

The Brooklyn Art Club will hold a fall exhibition, probably in December and continuing through the holidays. Circulars may be had in course of a few days on application to the club.

An annual competition, open to all draughtsmen under twenty-five years of age, has been instituted by the Architectural League. The subjects are to be architectural in character, but the treatment is not required to be technical. The subject for the first competition is a memorial clock and bell tower on a village green. There are very few clock and bell-towers in this country, except those which serve also as church steeples. A very beautiful tower, undoubtedly the finest in the United States at this date, has been erected during the past season by Cope and Stevenson, for the West Laurel Hill cemetery. It is on the crown of the hill and can be seen from the Schuylkill and from many points in the Park. It is a clock-tower and also a bell-tower, having a musical chime of five bells which sound the hours and quarters. As an architectural accessory of the landscape, it is so charmingly attractive that it is more than likely to be followed by the erection of smaller structures elsewhere.

Miss Whitney's bronze statue of Lief Ericsson the Viking, who discovered America about the year 1000, recently unveiled in Boston, is said to be the most important work this artist has executed.

It is at once historic and imaginative; an ideal typical figure, and a representation of the Norse navigator studied from all available records. The statue is of heroic proportions, and the pose is that of outlook and distant research; the left hand shading the eyes, the body inclined forward, and the long hair blown back as if by the wind on some exposed elevation. In his right hand is the Viking's horn with which it may be supposed he announced to his rowers the first sight of land. The figure stands on a pedestal of rough-hewn granite, bearing suitable inscriptions in English and in Runic letters, and decorated with symbolic designs.

The proposition to erect a statue of President Wm. Henry Harrison, in Cincinnati, has finally taken practicable shape and bids fair to be successfully carried out. Instead of offering a competition, open to all comers, the promoters of the undertaking have wisely decided to place the whole matter in the hands of a competent sculptor without restrictions, except as to cost. They have accordingly given a commission for the statue to Mr. L. F. Rubisso, who has made a favorable impression as an instructor in the Cincinnati school of the Fine Arts. This is going to work in the right way, and good results may be expected.

Cable advices have been received this week to the effect that Meissonier has been attacked with premonitory symptoms of paralysis. The thumb of his right hand is so seriously affected that he can no longer hold a brush. It may be that the disease is of the local type known as *scrivener palsy* or *pen palsy*, and in that case no dangerous impairment of general health need be immediately feared. It is to be remembered, however, that the great artist is now in his seventy-fifth year and it is doubtful if at this age he will ever be able to resume the work which he has now been obliged to abandon.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A LETTER in a recent issue of the *Public Ledger* calls attention to the pressing need of funds which is at present crippling the work of one of the few institutions which are making the name of Philadelphia known as leading in liberal culture—The Academy of Natural Sciences. Sadly behind its competitors as this city is in many of the marks of intellectual movement—notably in the item of libraries—it has always kept a front place among the scientific centers of the country, and it holds this place to-day largely from the efforts of a few institutions—such as the one named above, and the Franklin Institute—to foster scientific thought and investigation. But even these institutions, progressive and wide-awake as is their direction and management, are not able to do what should be done to keep pace with the common rate of advance in this and other countries, because of an apathy on the part of the community which must be looked to for supplying the funds and stimulus necessary for more extensive work. The want of such support is certainly not from lack of means in the community, nor because the work of such institutions is not worth richly all and more than all that it costs, but can only be taken as betokening an unwelcome amount of Philistinism among our population, and a rather short sighted zeal in chasing the almighty dollar. The present need of the Academy of Natural Sciences, which calls forth the appeal from one of its friends expressed in a letter to the *Ledger*, is for money enough to make a weather-tight roof over the most valuable scientific collection and library (with the possible exception of the Government museums in Washington), in the United States. But there are other needs which should be considered as imperatively demanding instant action, but which have been allowed to remain in abeyance because of the apparent impossibility of collecting funds. The valuable collections of the State Geological survey are stored in boxes in the cellar, absolutely useless, because no place can be found in the crowded museum rooms for them. The lectures of the Academy are delivered in a hall utterly unsuitable for them, and every department of the Academy's work is similarly cramped. It is to be hoped that there is enough public spirit, as there is certainly wealth in the city, to remedy this state of things, and business enterprise enough to see that amongst the far-reaching influences of such foundations as that of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the advantages to the city which supports them are manifold and important.

Experiments are being made on Prussian railways with axle boxes fitted with bearings of vegetable parchment in place of brass. The parchment is strongly compressed before being used, and it is thoroughly dried to prevent subsequent shrinkage. Wooden rings are placed on the outside of the bearings, fitting the collars of the journal. An emulsion of water and oil and all the mineral oils are used as lubricants. The parchment soon becomes impregnated with oil, and is able to go a long time without a renewal of lubrication. It is between the body of the journal and the thin edge of the parchment segments that friction takes place. The

claim is made that these compressed paper bearings make a tough material that is superior to metal. Such bearings are also in use in a German saw-mill with satisfactory operation.

Reports from Indianapolis, Ind., are to the effect that fully ninety per cent. of the "dug wells" in the city are becoming exhausted, and many which have been furnishing a supply for twenty years have had to be deepened. There are two strata of water-bearing soil under the city, separated by a layer of impervious clay, and within the past ten years the surface of the upper stratum, from which nearly all the wells are supplied, has gradually gone down, until now it is at least five feet lower than a decade ago. In time it will become exhausted and the supply will have to be drawn from the lower stratum, which is practically inexhaustible. According to a statement in *Fire and Water*, the benevolent institutions and the larger factories are already drawing from this supply, and the water is purer than that which is obtained from the upper level. This diminution of the water supply is attributed to the clearing away of the forests and the tilling of land, these two causes increasing the evaporation and carrying away the rainfall quickly to the streams, instead of allowing it to gather in underground reservoirs and watercourses.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the President, Dr. Leidy, stated that he had recently received for examination from the Geological Survey, in Washington, a collection of fossil bones from ten miles east of Archer, Levy county, Florida. The specimens are generally much broken, although the original texture is mostly preserved and they show no trace of being rolled or water worn. They consist chiefly of the remains of rhinoceros, mastodon, and llama. A new species of horse was also indicated by teeth and ankle bones, for which the name *Hippotherium plicatile* was proposed.

The use of oil by vessels at sea, for soothing the waves in time of storm, appears to be on the point of very extended and practical application. It is stated that "sea breakers"—appliances for the distribution of the oil—have been patented both at home and abroad, and are used by all cattle-carrying steamers and some other vessels, while a special oil is now manufactured for the purpose. The Hydrographer of the United States has published within the last two years, in pamphlet form, digested from the "Monthly Pilot Chart," a list of a hundred and twenty authenticated cases in which furious seas were allayed by the use of oil.

The address of Prof. A. H. Sayce, delivered in his capacity as President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is printed in *Nature*, September 29th. It deals with the origin of language.

A furnace for the burning of garbage and the refuse of the streets has been on trial in Chicago recently, and, it is said, with entirely satisfactory results. There are two fires built under a large iron-lined pit with a grating for a bottom, and on this grating the garbage is dumped. The top of the pit is then closed and the fires lighted. The draft is not allowed to ascend through the garbage which is being consumed, but is made to pass over the second fire before reaching the open air, and the fumes resulting from the imperfect combustion in the first chamber are arrested, and all organic matter carried by the smoke entirely consumed before it is discharged from the chimney. It is said that even in the front of the furnace there is no offensive smell, and the process is declared by those interested to be an unqualified success.

The Lawrence Machine Company, Lawrence, Mass., have been awarded the contract for one of the largest pumping plants ever planned in America. The plant is for the city of Montreal, and consists of four centrifugal pumps, each with a discharging opening of 24 inches diameter, and capable of handling 18,000 gallons of water per minute, and four similar pumps of 15 inches discharge opening, and a capacity of 7,000 gallons per minute. Thus the 24 inch pumps have a combined capacity of 72,000 gallons per minute, 4,320,000 gallons per hour, 103,680,000 gallons, or 366,000 tons of water per day of twenty-four hours; and the four 15 inch have a combined capacity of 28,000 gallons per minute, or 1,680,000 gallons per hour. These pumps are contracted for by the Inundation Committee of Montreal, and are designed to pump the sewage of the city over the walls and dikes now in process of erection to protect the lower portions of the city from the annual inundation caused by the floods and ice gorges of the St. Lawrence River.

PUBLIC OPINION.

CANADIAN EXPRESSIONS ON COMMERCIAL UNION AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THERE is a very general expression in Canadian newspapers upon the folly of Mr. Chamberlain's offensive speeches in Ireland and England, including his off-hand condemnation of Commercial Union. The two chief journals of Toronto, the *Globe*

and *Mail*, are almost in accord on these themes. The former, referring to his speech at Islington, is disgusted with his estimating at a money value the advantage the British Empire obtains from the union of Canada. The utmost possible loss to the Empire, in profits of Canadian trade, if Commercial Union with the United States were established, the *Globe* estimates at about \$2,000,000, and it insists that the benefit of the friendly relations of Canada with the mother country is not to be measured by any such sum. Further it says as to Chamberlain's Islington speech:

"The man has seriously imperilled the chances of an amicable settlement of the Fisheries dispute, and placed Canada, his real client, in no little danger. The man incapable of keeping his temper when interests of the largest international importance require him to do so is not fit for the Fisheries Commissionership. Mr. Chamberlain's usefulness is gone; nay, he must be a great deal worse than useless at Washington."

The *Mail* controverts Mr. Chamberlain's idea that Commercial Union would tend to weaken the connection of Canada with the Empire, and says:

"Commercial Union is a fresh stage in the direction in which we have been traveling since Lord Durham's day. Its advocates, if the *Mail* may be permitted to speak on their behalf, are not actuated by the slightest desire to undermine British connection. On the contrary, they firmly believe their scheme presents the only means of keeping the country together as a British dependency. If, as our opponents allege, it will weaken the connection, our reply is that persistence in the existing policy must inevitably destroy it."

The *Montreal Post*, mentioning an address of Mr. Erastus Wiman, at Quebec, in favor of Commercial Union, says:

"This is undoubtedly the great question of the day, and on it depends the future welfare of the country. More than ever must we regret Mr. Chamberlain's lack of statesmanship in pronouncing on this question in advance. Were he endowed with the foresight and capacity which ought to characterize one who assumes the high responsibility of an arbitrator in an international dispute; had he even ordinary common sense to hold his tongue till he knew something of what he was tempted to speak about, he would have saved himself from the contemptuous criticism to which he is now subjected. But his folly will become apparent to his own mind when he reflects that the main object of his mission is to do away with causes of dispute between two nations, and that such can only be achieved by satisfying the reasonable desires of both. Above all things, England wants to secure the lasting friendship of the United States. That object can only be attained by removing all cause of irritation between them and Canada. Unrestricted reciprocity alone can do this. . . . Mr. Chamberlain, by not grasping this view, has proved himself what he is—a Brummagem politician utterly unfit for the mission to which he has been appointed, and which must end in a fiasco, unless the very commercial arrangement he has condemned shall be consummated."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A GERMAN GRAMMAR FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, Based on the Public School German Grammar of A. L. Meissner. By Edward S. Joyner. Pp. 372. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

ITALIAN GRAMMAR. By C. H. Grandgent. Pp. 124. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

LOCAL SKETCHES AND LEGENDS PERTAINING TO BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA. By William J. Buck. [Philadelphia]: Printed for the author. [For sale by Porter & Coates.]

BURNHAM BREAKER. By Homer Greene. Pp. 494. \$— . New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE BOYHOOD OF LIVING AUTHORS. By William H. Rideing. Pp. 212. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

SKETCH OF AMERICAN FINANCES, 1789-1835. By John Watts Kearney. Pp. 160. \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MEN AND LETTERS. Essays in Characterization and Criticism. By Horace E. Scudder. Pp. 235. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. WALTER AS AN ARCHITECT.¹

THOMAS U. WALTER, who died on Sunday at his home on Park avenue, in his eighty-fourth year, was the last of the great architects of the classical school, and though his work has long passed for "old fashioned," and was even derided by the modern critics, it not only will stand, but will be admired when a half dozen ephemeral fashions in architectural styles shall have passed away. We do not now build Grecian temples for business purposes, and the modifications of modern Gothic have vastly more of vitality and adaptability to modern uses than was possible in the classic school; yet of all the elaborate buildings that have sprung up on Chestnut street since Strickland died, how many are there that hold their own from generation to generation like the Custom House and the Mint?

Walter was Strickland's pupil, and he learned from his master his knowledge of the academic style and his knowledge also of strong and dignified construction. He was not yet thirty when he made the designs for Girard College, and while it is easy now to point out the absurdity of building a boys' school in the form of a classic temple, there is no one who can fail to be impressed by the massive strength, the purity, and grace of that noble building, or to rejoice as he sees its majestic pediment gleam in the distance over the great city of Girard's love.

So it is with Walter's other great work, the extension of the United States Capitol. Here the keynote was already set for him in Latrobe's ear-

lier work, which he built over and around; and it is fortunate that it was so. Had we started afresh to build a capitol in 1850, it is frightful to think what monstrosity in carpenter's Gothic or Italian renaissance might have been perpetrated. A lingering tradition secured the work for Walter as a classical architect, and there was no one else in the country at the time nor has been since who could have designed those long corridors, those great porticoes, those interminable halls and staircases, or who could have raised over all that towering dome that has become a sort of embodiment of the Federal unity. Much of his work was conventional, following precedents that were only pseudo-classic, and that violated principles which modern criticism holds essential. But it was always the work of an architect, who knew what he was about, and if his invention was confined within narrow bounds, it never ran riot, after the fashion of the present day, and overleaped the bounds of law and common sense.

Walter was a native of Philadelphia, and his first work after leaving Strickland's office was that curious mediæval structure known as Moyamensing Jail, which was built in 1831. Two years later, having made the accepted designs for Girard College, he went abroad for study, and on his return took charge of the new buildings, which were finished in 1847. In 1851 he began the Capitol extension, which took him to Washington to live and kept him occupied till the close of the war, his work also including the Patent Office, the Treasury, and several other public buildings. In 1865 he retired from his profession, having built a residence in Germantown, but he returned to work to assist Mr. McArthur in the new City Hall, which has owed much to his knowledge, but upon which his task has been in a large measure finished. He had gradually come to be recognized as the patriarch of the profession in the United States and had been for some years the president of the American Institute of Architects, while the degree of LL. D. from Harvard and numerous other honors and titles indicated the public appreciation of his work.

This appreciation will not diminish though the development of architecture be constantly away from the rules which Walter followed. Nobody can tell what is to come of the individualism of the present time, though it is probable that any style that may develop out of it will be nearer the Gothic than the Greek. But the classic styles, being based on immutable laws of harmony and proportion, though they may grow obsolete, can never cease to be beautiful. And while the classic school in architecture, as in painting and poetry and the drama, has gone down in the upheaval that has followed the romantic movement, its well-defined method, its solidity, its symmetry, and repose make it all the more to be valued in the midst of this confusion. We have many younger architects with more imagination and more artistic invention than Walter had, but as the last and most conspicuous exemplar of the older school his name is secure from oblivion.

DRIFT.

A DISPATCH from Parsons, Kansas, on the 28th ult., represents Senator Ingalls as saying there:

"Blaine undoubtedly remains the preference of a majority of the Republicans, but the irrational enthusiasm of 1884 has begun to subside. The disposition is growing to consult the judgment rather than the imagination of the people. Sherman has some elements of strength and evidently intends to contest the nomination with Blaine. This may result in the selection of a compromise candidate, like Lincoln, Allison, Harrison, Hawley, Foraker or some one not yet above the horizon. There are several statesmen lurking in ambush for this emergency. Lincoln is a modest, honest man of respectable talents, whose prominence is due to his genealogy. Allison has an unimpeachable record because he never expresses an opinion till he has found out what everybody else thinks. Harrison, like Lincoln, has a pedigree, but his abilities are greater and his nomination would propitiate the civil service reformers. Hawley is a bluff, strong, popular, soldierly man, who could command the full strength of the party. The situation appears favorable now for Republican success in 1888. If we are beaten we shall defeat ourselves. The campaign will be the most animated and intense in the history of American politics."

"The principal issue will be the record made by the Democrats during Cleveland's administration; how far their promises and pledges have been fulfilled. Much depends on the action of Congress at the next session on the tariff, the whiskey and tobacco tax, the surplus, pensions, the fisheries, labor, prohibition, and suffrage."

In his letter from Washington to the *Evening Star* of this city, Mr. James R. Young, ("S. M."), says:

"I hope, as a Philadelphian, that Wharton Barker may have his Chinese concession. There is a good deal of talk about it in this curious city, where people would die if they could not talk. There are all kinds of currents of conversation. There are the "outs," who are always mad when they are not "ins"—the wolves who prowl and bay along this Barbary coast, snuffing at good things and bad. There are the Bell Telephone people, who have the best organized lobby, for defamation especially, that I have ever seen in Washington. And how they went for Mitciewicz! Everything he did, since he robbed his grandmother's jam-pot, was rattled out against him, and the syndicate newspapers opened a flood-gate of calumny that swept from New York to California. . . . It is a thousand times too bad, especially when you know, as I do, the quality of the men who have been conspicuous in the bounding business. Yes, I know the whole tribe. And if you wanted to find their parallels you would have to go to the plains of Central India, where the hyenas are in abundance. When you had picked out the worst dozen in the pack you would have an idea of the men who were in this business."

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¹ From the Philadelphia Times, November 1.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	35
EDITORIAL:	
Mr. Hiscock on Revenue and Surplus,	38
SPECIAL ARTICLE:	
Habitués of the British Museum,	39
WEEKLY NOTES,	40
REVIEWS:	
"Juvenilia," by "Vernon Lee,"	40
"Knitters in the Sun,"	40
"South County Neighbors,"	41
Schurman's "Ethical Import of Darwinism," . .	41
Memoirs of the Margravine of Balrenth, . . .	41
Drake's "Making of the Great West,"	42
Briefer Notices,	42
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	42
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	43
ART NOTES,	43
SCIENCE NOTES,	44
PUBLIC OPINION:	
Canadian Expressions on Commercial Union and Mr. Chamberlain,	44
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	45
MR. WALTER AS AN ARCHITECT,	45
DRIFT,	45

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows: "If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

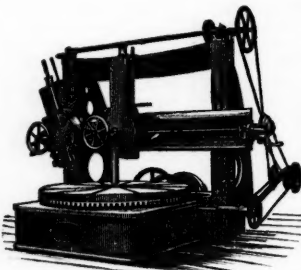
Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

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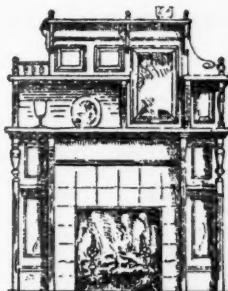
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